

Boston Police Strike Broken; Men May Lose Jobs; Lansing Quoted as Calling Treaty "Thoroughly Bad"

Held League To Be Utterly Useless, Says W. C. Bullitt

U. S. Conference Expert Tells Senate Committee Wilson's Chief Aid Predicted Pact's Rejection

Many Believe He Will Quit Cabinet

Expected to Repudiate Testimony or Retire; White, House and Bliss Also Opposed Terms

Col. House's Estimate of Wilson Told by Bullitt

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.—Colonel E. M. House's estimate of President Wilson's mind was given second hand today before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee by William C. Bullitt, an American peace commission expert, in testimony about the treaty.

Mr. Bullitt said after he had returned from a trip to Russia, which he took for the American mission, he had an appointment with President Wilson. The appointment was cancelled.

"Later Colonel House explained to me," Mr. Bullitt added, "that the President had a single track mind, and as he was dealing with Germany he could not bother with Russia."

Wilson Ready To Let U. S. Decide Treaty

America Has the Right to Say How She Interprets Terms, He Tells His Spokane Audiences

Speech Held To Be Sign of Recession

Sees No Harm if Congress States Intention, but Doesn't Alter Text



Official Opinion Is Hostile to Policemen

HERE are some of the comments evoked yesterday by the Boston police strike:

President Wilson—"It is an intolable crime against civilization. If that spirit is going to prevail where are your programmes? How can you carry a programme out where every man is looking out for his own selfish interest?"

Senator Myers of Montana—"One of the most dastardly acts of infamy that has occurred in the country since the act of Benedict Arnold. An everlasting shame and disgrace to the country. What Boston needs is an Ole Hanson for Mayor."

Governor Milliken of Maine—"The maintenance of free institutions in America depends upon the firm and courageous handling of every crisis like the existing desertion and mutiny of the Boston police force. There is no room under our government for forcible coercion of the people or the constituted authority by any class or group."

Patrolmen At Gompers's Behest Agree To Go Back

Governor, However, Has Taken Stand That They Have Forfeited Places by Their Walk-Out

Negotiations Will Be Opened To-day

Order Preserved by Soldiers and City Returns to Normal as Danger of a Tie-Up Lessens

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.—William C. Bullitt, one of the advisers of the American peace delegation at Paris, but who later resigned because he disapproved of the treaty, read into the record of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee to-day a memorandum of a conversation he said he had with Secretary of State Robert Lansing, in which Secretary Lansing was quoted as saying that if the Senate and the American people knew what the treaty "lets them in for" it would be defeated.

The memorandum further quotes Mr. Lansing as saying the league of nations was "utterly useless" and many parts of the treaty "thoroughly bad."

The memorandum showed that Mr. Lansing had expressed doubt if the American people would really appreciate the true nature of the treaty.

Secretary Lansing was quoted by Mr. Bullitt as saying that Senators Knox and Lodge would understand the nature of the peace treaty, and that Senator Knox might make the people understand it, but that Senator Lodge's position would be considered purely political.

Republicans Riot At Bronx Meeting

Three Women Faint in Melee Over Election of County Chairman

A meeting of the Bronx County Republican organization last night at the North Side Republican Club, 142d Street and Third Avenue, broke up in a riot in which three women fainted and chairs were used freely as missiles.

The trouble started with the nomination of John J. Knevez for reelection as chairman of the county committee. Amid a hubbub of protest, in which the shrill voices of women were prominent, James Milligan was nominated as the candidate of the opposition. One woman declaimed loudly that Knevez had called women cats and old men, and wasn't popular with women voters, either. Men shouted that he had helped defeat John Purroy Mitchell.

Some one yelled "steamer roller" and then it was a Donnybrook in earnest. Chairs were hurled aside by those seeking to join in physical combat and many an innocent and bewildered bystander went home with an aching head. Three women were carried out senseless and as soon as the doors were opened about 200 Republicans who had been chafing at the information that there was no room for them at the meeting, began to surge inside.

With the chairs out of the way and most of the members of the compact mass, the outsiders found there was plenty of room and joined joyfully in the melee. It was half an hour before order could be restored. Then the meeting was adjourned until Tuesday evening. The executive committee went into session after the meeting, the intention, it is believed, of finding a substitute for Mr. Knevez who would reunite the organization.

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Staff Correspondence

SPOKANE, Wash., Sept. 12.—President Wilson, in two speeches today, gave the first sign of receding from his position that the peace treaty must be adopted without change and discussed reservations. "America," he declared, "has the liberty to say how she interprets the articles of co-partnership."

Then, as if fearful that his hearers might take too much for granted, the President elaborated his ideas on reservations. Answering his own question, "Why not go in with reservations?" the President clearly intimated that if the Congress of the United States wants to state its intentions over again with reference to ratification, using other words, but without changing the essence of the treaty, there would be no harm in doing so, but he again declared that anything that qualified the treaty must be submitted to the conference.

"And what gravels me," he added, "is that it will have to go to the German assembly at Weimar."

Invades Borah's State

The President's first speech was delivered this morning in a tent in Coeur d'Alene, Idaho, a state represented by Senator Borah, leader of the "irreconcilable" opponents of the treaty. He addressed 3,000 persons there. His second speech was made this afternoon in the armory here.

The President, at Coeur d'Alene, as he did at Helena last night, roundly denounced the Boston police for striking. His remarks to-day followed his reference to the condition of affairs in Russia.

"Don't mistake the signs of the times," said he. "The poison that has spread all through pitiful Russia is just as certain as those people in Russia are disconcerted just so certain there will be upsetting of order in Europe and elsewhere."

"Everybody who loves justice must support the unqualified adoption of the treaty," continued the President. "We must redeem our promise to make war impossible or we shall be of all men the most unfaithful." said he.

"When I came back from Europe with this treaty covering the league of nations I had fulfilled the mandate of the Congress of the United States, and now they do not like it."

"I am amazed," said the President at another point in his address, "that there are men in public positions who are opposed to the treaty altogether. As Senator Borah is in the class, the declaration caused laughter and applause."

To Fight for Austrian Treaty

"This was America," said the President, "that let the world know that anybody divert you from that fact. Those who would reject the treaty would desert the world after we have saved it."

"The German treaty does not stand alone," said the President. "The Austrian treaty has just been signed. I shall lay the Austrian treaty before the United States Senate, and it will be laid down along the same lines as the German treaty."

In his Spokane speech, the President said that the United States had come to a point where the nation must determine whether to accept the one great chance it has ever been afforded to insure the peace of the world. He declared the treaty was one that deals with peoples rather than dynasties.

"Article X," he said, "is an engagement of the most extraordinary kind in the history of the world, the only possible and desirable guarantee against the wars that have ravaged the world."

Regarding the opposition to the treaty the President said: "I am ready to fight from now until all the light has been taken out of me by death to redeem the promises of the United States. I do not allow myself to think about 1920 when I am thinking of the world."

"There is one element in this discussion which ought not to be in it—the element of personal bitterness," continued the President. "Go through the list and you'll find most of the leading Republicans of the nation in favor of this very treaty. If I were a Republican I would not say I am a Republican, but that I am in favor of the league of nations. I would say I am a Republican, and therefore I am in favor of the league of nations."

The President said to judge by the discussion one might gather that "the league of nations" was a new fellow named Wilson had discovered the idea of a league of nations. As a matter of fact, he said, Senator Burton and other Republican leaders for twenty years had advocated it.

Sinn Fein Parliament And Party Suppressed

British Troops Raid Irish Republic Headquarters at Dublin and Many Cities; Take Prisoners and Arms

DUBLIN, Sept. 12 (By The Associated Press).—Following closely upon a speech delivered by Viscount French, Lord Lieutenant and Governor General of Ireland, at Belfast Thursday, in which it was declared that the British government would not hesitate to resort to drastic steps to maintain law and order in Ireland, the authorities to-day proclaimed the suppression of the Sinn Fein Parliament and Sinn Fein organizations throughout Ireland.

A series of raids and searches for arms and documents were made at the local Sinn Fein headquarters in numerous towns in addition to Dublin, among them Cork, Belfast, Galway and Londonderry. Two prominent Sinn Fein members of the House of Commons were arrested here and the residences of many persons of Sinn Fein leanings in Dublin and other places were searched.

Dublin Detective Killed

There were slight disorders in a few places, but no reports of serious rioting. The heaviest fighting was reported at Dublin. A detective was shot and killed in Dublin.

In the raids some arms and explosives were found. Large quantities of documents and Sinn Fein literature were seized, notably in Dublin, where every copy of the report of Frank P. Walsh and Edward F. Dunne, who investigated conditions in Ireland on behalf of American Irish societies, and correspondence relating to arranging trade relations between Ireland and the United States and other foreign countries, fell into the hands of the authorities. The belief was expressed in the Sinn Fein quarters here to-night that nothing of an incriminating nature was found.

The "Gazette" prints to-night the proclamation signed by the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, prohibiting and suppressing the Sinn Fein Parliament, known as the "Dail Eireann." It refers to the proclamation of July 8 suppressing the Sinn Fein organization as unlawful associations. It describes the "Dail Eireann" as a dangerous association, and says that since July 8 it has been employed for all the purposes of the then suppressed organizations. The proclamation applies to the thirty-two counties and six county boroughs of Ireland.

Held in Dublin Castle

The two members of Parliament arrested in Dublin were Ernest Blythe, member from Monaghan North, and Patrick O'Keefe, representative from the division of Cork. They were removed to Dublin Castle, pending the arrival of an escort to take them to Cork, where the warrants for their arrest are supposed to have been issued. Military lorries bringing prisoners from the outskirts of Dublin came into the city during the day.

The main purpose of the raids is believed to have been to secure clues as to the whereabouts of arms and explosives which from time to time the Sinn Feiners are reported to have captured.

Under to-night's proclamation the "Dail Eireann" is under the crimes act and its meetings are prohibited. Any member of Parliament belonging to the Sinn Fein who disobeys the proclamation of the Lord Lieutenant will be liable to prosecution under this act.

The proclamation indicates an intention on the part of the government to return to jail most of the men imprisoned in May, 1918, under suspicion of connection with German plots, who were released by Viscount French after the signing of the armistice.

Loan "Ads" Openly Printed

Before the censorship was abolished references to the "Irish Republic" loan were prohibited, but recently they have been appearing freely in the newspapers. To-day "The Cork Examiner" printed a full page advertisement of the loan.

The view held here is that the British government now intends to treat the entire Irish republican movement as seditious, as being aimed at the overthrow of the King's authority and illegal under the treason and felony act.

Irish Constitutionalists expressed the belief to-night that the repressive action of the government will strengthen the Sinn Fein. Prominent Sinn Feiners asserted that it was their intention to maintain their policy of republicanism.

War Bodyguard of French

The detective killed in Dublin was named Hoy. He was shot dead at 9:50 o'clock outside the detective office in Townsend Street. Six shots were fired at him. Hoy had given testimony at several recent courts martial, and also had acted as one of the bodyguard of the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

Old Law Is Invoked

The original proclamation, issued in Dublin Wednesday, called for the suppression of the Sinn Fein organization, the Gaelic League, the Irish Volunteers and the Cumann na Mban Societies in the city and County of Cork. It declared, also, that the first section of the criminal law procedure act of 1887 should be applied to the counties of Cork, Limerick, Clare, Tipperary and Dublin.

Arthur J. Balfour, at present British Foreign Secretary, took up the post of Chief Secretary for Ireland during the troublous times in 1887 resulting from the defeat of the Land Purchase bill. The governing of Ireland under the so-called "ordinary law" was abandoned and a perpetual crimes act was substituted, enabling the lord lieutenant to proclaim disturbed districts and dangerous associations and substitute trials by magistrate for trials by jury for certain acts of violence.

The Irish Parliament, or "Dail Eireann," as it was known in Gaelic, was formed in Dublin on January 21 by twenty-five members of the Sinn Fein party who had been elected to the British House of Commons and who, in accordance with the resolution adopted by the society, refused to go to Westminster.

6 Auto Bandits Rob Brooklyn Man of \$8,000

Man of \$8,000

Six automobile bandits—apparently the same gang that robbed four hotels in Manhattan early yesterday—held up Harry Schmidt, a dealer in Liberty bonds, in his store, at 984 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, last night, and took \$7,000 in bonds and \$1,000 in cash. In their visits to hotels they collected only \$322.40.

The leader of the band that held up the night clerks in the Manhattan hotel, where he was bound to the wall, Schmidt told the police last night that the head of the gang that plundered his store "walked as if he was drunk."

The police believe that the men are the same.

Hotels robbed early yesterday were the Sherman Square, Seventy-first and Broadway; the Hotel Madison, 21 East Twenty-seventh Street; the Holland House Apartments, 86 West Forty-sixth Street, and the St. Paul, Sixtieth Street and Columbus Avenue.

Schmidt last night was kneeling in front of his safe, stowing away the day's proceeds, when a slight noise made him look up.

Two men stood before him and four revolvers were leveled at him. Schmidt made as if to slam the safe door.

Bound in Rear of Store

"Stop where you are," said one of the men. "Leave those things alone. Get back to the rear of the store or we'll fill you full of lead."

Schmidt obeyed. Followed by the pair, he walked to the room in the rear, where he was bound to a window bar by a curtain that one of the men ripped down, and warned that he would be killed if he made any noise. Presently the front door slammed. He tore himself loose, ran through the store and saw four men leap into an automobile in which two others were already seated, and drive away.

A Liberty bond dealer yelled for the police, but by the time they arrived the empty safe was the only thing that bore testimony to the robbery. All of the Liberty bonds were unregistered and were in \$50 and \$100 denominations.

Harry Schmidt Is Held Up in Store; Gang Believed To Be Same That Visited Four Manhattan Hotels

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Relief Worker Dead; Gas Jet Found Open

Police Believe Wind Blew Out Light After Death of the Director

Alexander Wilson, director of the bureau of civilian relief of the Atlantic division of the American Red Cross, was found dead last night in the bathroom of his apartment, at 425 West 118th Street, after the superintendent of the building had traced the odor of gas to the apartment. According to the police death was due to natural causes.

Wilson, who had undressed, was lying on the floor. Gas was escaping from a jet and a window in the room was partly open. The bathtub was filled with water. The police expressed the belief Wilson died suddenly as he was about to take a bath, and that later the gas might have blown out by itself.

Wilson, who was forty-six years old, at one time was connected with the investigation bureau of the Department of Charities. His wife, Harriet, and their two sons are said to be in Maine on a vacation.

Mike Gilhooley Banished 4th Time as Stowaway

Mike Gilhooley, persistent would-be American, and most successful stowaway of all time, this morning is a mournful passenger on the transport Henderson, which is breasting the waves toward France.

For the youthful "Mike," who has made four trips across the Atlantic in the hope of being given an opportunity to become an American, "just like the American soldiers," is making his fourth enforced trip home. The red tape that involves the intended citizen of the United States was too much for him. The immigration laws are as iron where he is concerned.

Arriving here for the fourth time on the Kronland on Wednesday, he was taken off at once and removed to the Henderson, which was the first boat to put back to France. That there were several members of the 60th Guard Company anxiously seeking the opportunity to adopt him and put him to work at the task of making an American citizen out of him, made no difference. The immigration restrictions would not admit of that manner of entry into the United States.

Hylan Repeats Charge Against News Reporters

Mayor Hylan repeated his charge last night at the Police Department Camp Fire at Speedway Park, Sheepshead Bay, that newspaper reporters at Police Headquarters were rambblers' allies.

"I repeat this," he said, "because I don't want to read in the morning press that I have backed down to a mob of rambblers. I want to see a decision or as to the implications of the charge."

President's Speech At Coeur d'Alene

President Wilson in his speech at Coeur d'Alene said in part:

"We are facing a decision in which we cannot afford to make a mistake. We must not let ourselves be depressed as to the gravity of the decision or as to the implications of the charge."

U. S. Prepares To Give Back Roads Dec. 31

Hines Orders Inventory of Supplies on Hand; Old Officials to Resume Posts and Reorganize Staffs

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.—Preparing for the return of the railroads to private control, Director General Hines to-day ordered all roads to begin an inventory of supplies on hand as of December 31, 1919, the date indicated by President Wilson in his address to Congress as the termination of government supervision.

A few weeks before the government turns the roads back the former managements will be put in charge, so that some time before the railroad administration goes out of existence they can reorganize their staffs.

While Director Hines was issuing his order Edgar J. Rich, transportation counsel for the Associated Industries of Massachusetts, was telling the House Interstate Commerce Committee that the Plumb plan for tripartite control of the railroads under government ownership must be "buried beyond all hope" if it is not to be made a "frying point" for the nationalization of all industry.

Perversion of Socialism

Mr. Rich, who also spoke for the manufacturers' associations of twenty-two states and the Massachusetts Chamber of Commerce, said the Plumb plan, like Bolshevism, was a "perversion" of the principle of socialism, in that it would benefit only one class and deny the socialist theory of the "general public good." The railroads under the plan, he said, would be operated for the benefit of the workers, while the public would assume all risk of loss.

The greatest defect of the plan, he declared, is that the two-thirds representation given the workers and railroad officers on the proposed wage fixing board would enable the workers to "dominate the board and fix their own wages regardless of revenues, with the public to stand any resultant losses."

Blow at Efficiency

"The author of the plan," said Mr. Rich, "claims there would be an incentive for efficient operation because every worker would be entitled to a share in the surplus."

"But after the employees had helped themselves to what wages they wanted, does any one believe there would be any surplus? Why should the employees care to accumulate a surplus—one-half of which they can have, when they can get the whole and more by adjusting their own wages?"

Three Rob Four Hotels

The robbery of the four hotels early yesterday morning went off as smoothly and efficiently as a well rehearsed play. In each case three men—the staggering leader and two others—entered the hotel and held up those who were in the lobby, while a fourth lingered on the doorstep as lookout. In no instance did a policeman appear until long after the quartette had had ample opportunity to get out of the district. Since then the police have obtained

Police Accept Trade

Mr. Gompers sent a duplicate of the Peters telegram to Governor Coolidge, but before it was delivered Frank McCarthy, the A. F. of L. organizer, announced that the policemen's union had accepted the suggestion of Mr. Gompers that they return to work and await the outcome of the conference at the White House in October.

Mr. McCarthy and Mr. Gompers's telegram sent to him and to Mayor Peters at a meeting of the Policemen's Union to-night. He explained the situation to the members and asked them to comply with the wishes of the president of the American Federation of Labor. After the meeting he issued the following statement:

"The members of the Boston Policemen's Union have accepted the suggestion of Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, and instructed their committee to act in accordance."

Conference Likely To-day

It is understood that leaders of the union will take the matter up with the authorities to-morrow. They did not say whether they would first approach the Governor, the Mayor or the Police Commissioner.

Whether the strike could be settled in this manner was a practical question to-night. Mr. Gompers's suggestion was that the men return to their posts "upon information that the enforce-

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